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LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE

SIGNIFICANCE OF MR. LABOUCHERE'S ATTACK ON THE LORDS.

Poor Prospect of England Conceding Hom Rule to Ireland-Gladstone's Family Wish Him to Take a Peerage-His Strength Visibly Waning-The Cat and Dog Quar-rel Between De Preychast and Clemenceau -Minister McLane's Reception in Paris.

Copyright, 1886, by Tax Sex Printing and Publishing As-LONDON, March 6.—The result of the dielsion in the House of Commons yesterday npon Mr. Henry Labouchere's motion that it is the sense of the House that a hereditary legislative body is inconsistent with the principles of representative government, probably indisates the line of action contemplated by Mr. Gladstone in the event of the rejection of his home rule proposals by the House of Lords. The Premier's speech in opposing Mr. Labouchere's motion plainly Intimates his expectation that the reform of the House of Lords will be the practical question of the future, and the warm support given to the resolution by the Parnellites shows that the Irish party is ready to make it the practical

It must be remembered that the House or Peers, in the sense of a chamber possessing hereditary legislative powers, is essentially English, as distinguished from an Irish or a Scotch institution. Scotland and Ireland are represented in the House of Lords by peers elected by the peers of those countries, while the English peers are legislators by birth.

The question brought up by Mr. Labouchere. therefore, tends directly to reënforce the issue raised by Lord Randolph Churchill in a recent speech, that the will of England is overridden in imperial legislation by the other two kingdoms, and affords a fresh reason on behalf of my impression that a peaceful settlement of the questions involved in the present crisis is likely to be disturbed sooner or later by an outburst of English national feeling. Setting aside the Irish vote, the result of the division upon Mr. Labouchere's motion shows a strong English opposition to any attack upon the bereditary principle, while it fully justifies the opinion which Mr. Labouchere gave me some time ago of the strength of the Radical drift in the general body of the Imperial Parliament.

This is particularly illustrated by the fact that two heirs apparent to peerages supported Mr. Labouchere's motion, and the additional one that three other heirs apparent, who are not members of the House Commons, have recently made publie declaration against the principle of hereditary peerage. On the other hand the acceptance of peerages to-day by Lords Ken-sington and Richard Grosvenor shows that the institution is not exactly on its last legs.

The Marquis of Hartington's speech at the

Eighty Club last night is most important, as indicating the guarded attitude of the discontented Liberals and their determination to consider Mr. Gladstone's scheme of home rule. provided it reserves to England virtually the control of Irish legislation upon matters affecting imperial interests. Nothing in the speech, however, shows the disposition of the Liberals to accept any form of home rule that remits Ireland, even mess-urably, to such a condition of relative indeendence as existed after Grattan's movement until the existing union was established.

The curious intimation in to-day's issue of the Daily News, which paper is largely owned by Mr. Labouchere, that the demands of Mr. Parnell shall receive the attention they deserve, and no more, may possibly indicate the expectation, if not the hope, of the British Radals that the rejection of Mr. Gladstone's home rule proposals may lead to a strong development of the Radical attack upon the hereditary principle of the British Government, which doubtimportant then any form of settlement of the be the opinion of that thorough, patriotic and experienced laborer for the independence of Ireland. John O'Leary, the chief survivor of the Young Ireland movement of 1848, and a martyr to his patriotism then.
O'Leary returned to Ireland in 1885. He has made a thoughtful study for years of problems of government connected with the establishment of an Irish nationality, and it is Interesting to know that he regards a singlechamber Parliament a most dangerous experi ment for Ireland.

As to the probability of England's granting any real and effective home rule to Ireland. O'Leary is most emphatic. "All my experiance of Irish politics, and especially of Irish Parliamentary politics." he last week said in Dublin, "leads me to have the most profound distrust of getting anything effective from England by other means than force, all the great concessions having been avowedly grant ed to force or dread of force. This was con seded by the Duke of Wellington when he conceded Catholic emancipation, and by Mr. Giadstone when he disestablished the Irish

'Up to seven or eight months ago I did not conceive the possibility of the English giving an effective home rule to Ireland. Even now I am more or less skeptical. Still I find Sir Gavan Duffy firmly believing that the English are prepared to concede it, and that has great weight with me. I think that Mr. Parnell should have the steady and active support of every Irishman until England has distinctly refused or conceded effective home rule.

"I supplement my own views," he said, "by mentioning that John Devoy, who is probably the most influential Fenian in America, substantially seems to agree with them, and while I have not such recent information respecting my friend Mr. Thomas Clarke Luby, who is probably the biggest-brained Fenian there, I have little doubt that he would give loyal sup-port to a fairly constituted Irish Parliament, and none whatever that he will offer it no factious opposition. On the other hand, my friend Dr. Mulcaher will be content with nothing short of an absolutely free and independent

In the opinion of Mr. O'Leary the importance of having two chambers in the Irish Parlia-ment is particularly significent in view of the serious difficulties in the way of maturing any project of home rule, even with the full assent of British voters. The manifest reluctance of Mr. Gladstone to assume an attitude distinctly hostile to the hereditary principle is generally attributed to the fact that it is his personal intention to take a peerage if he is successful in his Irish scemes. It is an open secret that his wife and son are anxious that he should do so. If, however, the Peers defeat his Irish scheme, the Fremier will doubtless be ready to repeat the sacrifice of Abraham at the expense of a future coronet for his son Herbert. The health of the Premier la fair, but his strength is visibly waning. After als tilt with Lord Handolph Churchill the other night he left the House almost exhausted, and requested his wife to take him home immedi-

The currency question is daily growing upon public attention in England. On the same day that Lord Randolph Courchill uttered his Strong declaration in favor of a silver currency. In a speech at Manchester, Viscount Ebrington, member of Parliament for the Tavistock division of Devonshire, boidly declared in the Central Chamber of Agriculture that the true cause of the existing depression in the agricultural districts was the restriction of the currency to gold monometallism which inevitably aratt member of Parliament for Suffolk, has also declared in favor of a silver currency, and in his speech upon the subject echoed the sen-timents expressed by Viscount Ebrington in regard to the influence of gold monometallism

His advocacy of silver was conveyed in almost the same language used by Mr. Bland in his minority report recently presented to the House of Representatives at Washington, and it is quite evident that the opinions of the faher of the American standard dollar have taken root in the minds of more than one of the closer students of the English currency prob-

Prince Bismarck's absence from the Reichstag during the debate of the Spirit Monopoly bill to-day furnishes a strong indication of the measure, and will encourage the bi-metallists to press their issue to speedy consideration. The fallacy of Herr von Scholz's rash assertion that the price of silver has no influence upon the price of wheat in Scholz's rash assertion that the price of wheat in Germany is thoroughly exposed by a leading financial journal, which clearly shows that the depreciation of the value of the Indian rupes from two marks to one and a half marks during the last fifteen years enables the Hamburg merchants to lay down in Germany to-day more wheat for a mark and a half than they could for two marks before Germany demonetized silver. This calculation is of interest to wheat growers in Dakota also, especially in connection with the flow of gold to Europe, instead of wheat, from New York to pay for stocks returning to America.

Royalists describe the contest in the French Chamber over the expulsion of the Princes as a cat and dog battle between M. de Freycinet and M. Clemenceau, and concede that the first round resulted to M. de Freycinet's advantage. This question will shortly come upagain in a much more direct form when the relations of the princes to the army must be permanently defined. Gen. Thibaudin, three years ago, put the Duc d'Alencon on the inactive list, but the term of this inactivity having expired, a court of inquiry must decide whether the princes shall be retired from the army altogether.

Gen. Boulanger, the present Minister of War, would willingly rid himself of the embarrassing presence of the royal personages under his command, but he is fully aware of the royalist symathies entertained by many of his highest of the result of a compliance with these requests would be the ultimate working of the mines under the Government direction, when the mines of the Decazeville Company. The probable result of a compliance with these requests would be the ultimate working of the mines under the Government direction, when the mines would naturally demand higher wages. For the time being M. de Freyclact's victory gives additional strength to the Conservative Republicans as a party, but Paris remains controlled by incoherent groups of politicians of various shades of color, all dominated by the spirit of the observation which Counc Germany is thoroughly exposed by a leading fi-

WILLIAM HENRY HURLBERT. SILVER DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Democrate Antagonizing the Administration on the Questies of Coinngr. WASHINGTON, March 6 .- Immediately on

assembling to-day the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for general debate.

Mr. Millard (Rep., N. Y.) addressed the committee on the sliver question. What the peo-

ple wanted, he said, was some legislation which would make gold and silver equal in value and maintain that equality—some legis-lation which would make the silver dollar worth 100 cents. The only way out of the difficulty was to establish an international ratio between the two metals, and until that was done he was opposed to the free coinage of silver and in favor of the suspension of the act of 1878.

Mr. Funston (Rep., Kan.) spoke in opposition

to the suspension of silver coinage. This suspension, he said, was the demand of Shviceks. who already had the pound of flesh and now wished for blood. It was the heartiess demand

of the rich to have the property of the poor. It was the demand of Communists in gilded palacea.

Mr. McCreary (Dem. Ky.) said that, if silver should be stricken down as money in the United States and in other nations, two-thirds of the people of the world would have no metal money, and one-third of our own coin would be worthless. No demand came from the people for suspension. On the contrary, in many localities the people were clamoring for more silver. When it was remembered how silver had been assaulted and stabbed in the house

ple for suspension. On the contrary, in many localities the people were clamoring for more silver. When it was remombered how silver had been assaulted and stabbed in the house of its friends, its present value was a splendid demonstration of its stability. If the silver agitation would cease, in a few years silver would equal gold in value. As he was not in favor of suspension, neither was he in favor of a free and unlimited silver coinage. It would be time enough to have an unlimited coinage when the increase of population and manufactures demanded it.

Mr. Lanham (Dom., Tex.) called upon all friends of free silver coinage to organize, in order to force a vote on the bill reported from the Committee on Coinage. The contest was between suspension and unlimited coinage; there was no middle course. It was a struggle between avaries and popular rights. The only rational, scientific solution of the question was to be found in a return to the old law and the free coinage of silver. After a quarter of a century of Republican rule, after the domonstization of silver by the Republician party, after the lessons of experience taught by the history of that party, it had been reserved for the close of the year 1885—memorable for the accession of the Democratic party to the control of the Government—to furnish an eminent opportunity for an authoritative recommendation to the Federal Legislature to suspend coinage. He would not question the motives of any person high in national authority with whom he was unable to agree. He found himself at freeconcilable variance with the recommendations of the President of the United Sitates and the officers of the Treasury Department on the subject of silver coinage. No circumlocation could disguise the fact and no management suppress the from a first party for many Democrate to the coinage policy of the present Administration, and no party party problems of the present Administration, and no party party problems.

there existed a well defined hostility on the part of many Democrats to the colonge policy of the present Administration, and no party apprehension should deter them from a firm, fitting, and faithful avowal of their conviction. The common good should be sustained, even if an Administration were censured.

Mr. Laffoon of Kentucky made a strong argument in opposition to the suspension of sliver colonge, and detailed the reasons which led him to advocate unrestricted colonge, and he was listened to with much attention.

Speeches in opposition to the suspension of sliver colonge were made by Mesars, Feel of Arkansas, Lefevre of Ohio, Glass of Tennessee, and Mr. Toole of Montana.

The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

BIG FIRE IN AKRON.

Schumacher's Mills and Other Structures

Burned-Less, \$1,000,000. AKRON, O., March 6 .- Fire was discovered about 2 o'clock this morning in the mills of Ferdinand Schumscher in this city. The fire started in the dry house, a five-story brick building on South Broadway. The dry house was filled with the best of wheat. There are numerous dust shafts leading from this struc ture to the "German C" mill, an immense seven-story brick in the rear of the dry house. Before the Fire Department had responded to the alarm the flames swept through these flues. and soon the fire was issuing from the hand-some structure. The firemen were unable to cape with the flames, which gradually in-creased in figreeness, and before an hour had passed the entire square seemed doomed to de-struction.

passed the entire square seemed doomed to destruction.

The brown stone office of Mr. Schumacher was entirely destroyed. About 4 o'clock calls were sent to Claveland. Canton, and kent for sid. Canton sent an engine and so did Kent. The engine from Cleveland did not arrive until 7 o'clock. By sharp and effective work the old mill on the southwest corner of the square was saved. A large elevator containing 150,000 tushels of wheat was destroyed.

The fire spread from this structure to the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio depot and entire's destroyed it, together with most of the contents. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000. Fortunately no one was injured by the falling walls, but a house owned by Ed Russell at 297 South Broadway was crushed like a tinder box by a huge wall failing upon it.

Wainen easily startled or alarmed, grieved, or vexed, should use Carter's Iron Pilis. -- 24s.

MR. DUFFY'S REAL ESTATE.

THE SENATE COMMITTER TRIING TO LEARN HOW HE GOT IT.

Mr. Tufes, who Fernished \$3,000 Worth of Mouldings, Admits Having Publicly Wished that the Broadway Franchise Might Be Granted that he Might Get Pald-Commissioner Vance Owned Stock in Jake Sharp's Twenty-third Street Road

The Senate Investigating Committee paid some attention yesterday to the real estate and financial affairs of Mr. Michael Duffy of 1884's Board of Aldermen, which is said to have received some hundreds of thousands of dollars for granting the Broadway Surface Railroad franchise, Mr. Duffy was present along with Finck and Fullgraff, butlithey were all the representation that the old Board had, Ex-Senator Hogan dropped in early and sat near the committee. He said he was anxious to tell what he knows about Billy Moloney, and why he escorted him out of town. He was going to walt, however, for some fitting opportunity. Then Lawyers Conkling and Soward started in to see what they could find out from Lewis C. Tufts, an Elm street dealer in mouldings. Mr. Tufts had some business transactions with ex-Alderman Duffy about the time of the granting of the Broad-

way franchise.

Mr. Tufts said he had no account with Duffy in 1883 and 1884, and therefore had not brought his books. He admitted, however, that he did have an account with Thomas Maguire and

have an account with Thomas Maguire and Mary Duffy. He had furnished them with a lot of mouldings.

By Mr. Conkling—How came the name of Maguire to appear on your books? A.—Every transaction I had was with him and Mary Duffy was the wife of her husband (ex. Alderman Duffy)? A.—Yes, sir.

G.—Who ordered the mouldings? A.—Maguire ordered the mouldings of the maguered to pay for them.

G.—Who ordered the mouldings? A.—Maguire ordered the was an expectation.

G.—Who are all the mouldings? A.—I don't know. I heard he was an expectation of the was a builder.

G.—Und you believe that his business was to be an expectation.

G.—What was the total cost of the mouldings. I supposed Duffy was doing the mason work.

G.—What was the total cost of the mouldings you furnished for those buildings?

Mr. Tufts jerked at his short brown mous-

Mr. Tufts jerked at his short brown meustacle, and wandered away off from the question, but he was brought up sharply by Mr. Conking, and then he guessed that the amount was about \$3,000. He said the buildings for which he furnished the mouldings were in 102d street, near Third avenue, and in 101street, near Third avenue. There were sixteen buildings in all.

buildings in ail,

Q. Have you any doubt but that Michael Duffy was building those houses? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you have any trouble in getting your money for the material furnished? A.—There was some dead, Q.—Do you remember expressing the hope that the Broadway Raifroad matter would go through all right so you could get your money? A.—I think I do remember it. Q. Have you received the full amount of your bill? L-No, sir, not yet.
Q-llave you received any of it? A.-Yes, sir; about 1200, which I received in small same.
Q-Who paid you this money! A.-It all came from

Maguire.
What it in checks or cash? A.—In checks.
What kind of houses were they that Duffy was
mig? A.—All common teatment house, five afories
with stores und-meath. Some of them were
ledeckers—four families on a foor. double-leckers-four families on a finer.

Mr. Tuits went on to say that he charged some of the mouldings to Robert Boyd, who furnished money whom Duffy ran short.

Q.-How came you to say that you would be glad when the rain oad matter passed the Common Council, so you could get your money? A. is little froubled,—I supposed that all that was said was true, and that among others who got money! a would get mine.

Q.-Tuyou supposed you would come in in the general swing? A. (brightening)—Yea, sir.

general swing? A, thrightening.—Yea, sir.

Mr. Tuits said that all the checks he received
were dated in 1885. He called for them at Maguire's office, but he corrected himself in the
same breath, and said Duffy's office. This
office, he said, was at 1.842 Third avenue. Maguire wrote the checks.

Q.—Did Mrs. Duffy trust Mr. Duffy and Mr. Maguire to
do this without her? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What did you do with the checks? A.—I deposted them.

posited them.

Q.—When was the last time you saw Mr. or Mrs. Duffy
about the bill which you say has not yet all been paid?

A.—There is a balance of about.— Q. (severely)—If it would not incommode you, will you please make it convenient to answer my question A. (desperately)—Well, I think it was on Threaday of Wednesday I met Mr. Dudy in the Murray IIII Bank.

Q.-Do you know William Maguire? A.-No. sir. Q.-Who signed the conveyance of the lots? A.-I you.

Q.-What, in your judgment, was their value? A.should think that those on 1020 street were worth \$30,
000) ench, and those on 101st street about \$15,000 each. Thomas H. McLean, Secretary of Jacob Shara's Twenty-third street railroad was called, and Col. Bliss informed the committee that there was a strike on that railroad, and that Mr. McLean had found it impossible to be present. Then George W. T. Lord, one of the Commissioners who voted in favor of granting the Broadway Railroad franchise, was called, but he did not respond. William D. Tallman and Edward Cahili were called noxt, but they, too, were absent.

and Edward Cahill were called next, but they too, were absent.

Mr. Conkling called for Samuel B. H. Vance in a discouraged way, but brightened up when the venerable form of Mr. Vance was seen making its way through the crowd toward the witness chair. He was another one of the Commissioners, and everybody thought his testimony would be interesting. After Mr. Vance had sworn to tell the truth and said that he had had no representative present during the investigation, Mr. Conkling asked him if he had followed the proceedings, Mr. Vance replied that he had through the newspapers.

Q-Doyou know Mr. Selmest A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Relmest A.—Yes. sir.
Everybody grew interested at this, because Edward M. Knox teetified that Mr. Selmes was in the employ of Mitchell, Vance & Co., that he is a son-in-law of Jacob Sharo, and sad inferred that because of this Mr. Vance would be apt to look out for Mr. Sharp's interest. Q.—Is he not connected with you in buriers? A.—He is in the employ of my knuse [Mitchell, Vance A.Co.]. Q.—How hope has he been so employed? A.—About twenty-five years. Q.—In what capacity? A.—He is at the head of the sales department.

Q.—In what espacity! A.—He is at the head of the saies department.

Mr. Vance said that Mitchell, Vance & Co., is not a firm, but a corporation, and that it was incorporated in 1875. E. C. Wilcox, he said, is President of it. Mr. Vance said that he is a stockholder in the corporation, one of its trustees and a Vice-President. He told the location of the sailesroom and the manufactory and said that the business was making chandeliers and gas fixtures. Mr. Vance said that the question of his being a Commissioner was first mentioned to him two or three years ago. He has forgotten who it was that spoke to him about it. Q.—Was anywody mentioned at the time in reference to acting with you! A.—No, sir. Q.—He woon after you first heard of it was any communication made to you in regard to it! A.—None until I received notice of any appointment it he early part of leve.

Q.—From whom did you receive your appointment!

| 1984 | Q -- From whom did you receive your appointment!
| A -- I to notice? | Q -- From A -- I can't Iell, but it came in the form of an order from the Court.
| Q -- The first time you sat as Commissioner has been stated as twelve days? | A -- I think that is right.
| Q -- I low long was it before you sat again? | A -- There was an interval of several months. . Vance said he received \$10 a day for acting as a Commissioner, and that he received this pay in the form of a check from liobinson, Scribner & Bright. iThese gentlemen have done all the legal work for both the Brondway Surface and the

Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroads. Q.- Do you know Jacob Sherp! A - Yes sir. Q.- How long have you known him! A.- About ten Do you know Mr. Foshay (President of the Broad-pant Seventh Avenue Raifread)? A.—No, sir. —Were you interested than y raifroads? A.—I was ockholder in the Twenty-hird Street Raifroad. (Mr. p) is Freeident of this room.) —Bo you know William Bird? A.—No, sir. —Bo you know William Bird? A.—He was Tronsurer he Twenty-third street road. f the Twenty-tard street road.

Q.—How long wars you a stockholder in the Twenty-ited street road? A.—Since it was first organized.

Q.—Do you still own stock in the road?

Mr. Vance said that he sold all his stock in 1884 before he was appointed a Commissioner. In answer to a question he replied that the sale was made before he was even spoken to about becoming a Commissioner.

Mr. Kaysel, a young man in his employ, with instructions to sell it at a certain price. This was done, and he received the money. Mr. Vance had no idea who purchased the stock. Q -Do you know Mr. Dishecker! (This is the gentle-man who went to Albany with Mr. Sharp to help along

messioner. Q —When did you see Mr. Disbecker last? A.—I met him in the street a few evenings ago. That was the first him in the street a few evenings ago. That was the first time I saw him in many years.

Q—Mr Vance, was any money or security handed to you with the check which was brought to you on account of the ten days' session, or the check which you received later from Robinson, Seribaer & Bright, or at any other time? A.—Never.

Q—Nor directly or indirectly placed to your credit?

A—No, Br.

Q—Nor to the credit of any one for you? A.—No, sir.

Q-Nor to the credit of any one for you? A.-No. sir.

Mr. Vance said that after his appointment as a Commissioner and during the sessions he was very careful not to converse with any one about the application of the Broadway Surface Railroad Company. He modified this afterward by saying that he was very careful not to express an opinion about it, and that when his opinion was asked he would say that he was simply a Judge, and that the result would depend entirely upon the evidence.

Mr. Conking went back to the railroad stock again, and learned that Mr. Vance also held atock in the Christopher street railroad, and that the stock of the Twenty-third street which he disposed of was sold below par.

Q-Did it come to your ears that somebody pretended.

Which he disposed of was sold below har.

Q.—Did it come to your ears that somebody pratended to know of, or confessed to a knowledge of one of the Commissioners at least having received a considerable sum for the purpose of influencing the report of the Commissioners? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You have never heard of this? A.—No, sir. I don't know that any such charge was ever made.

Q.—You knew, I suppose, of the connection between Mr. Selmes and Mr. Sharp? A.—The family connection? (es. sir. Q.—Did you see any of the bonds of the \$500,000 mort-age made by the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Ball-

Q.—Did you see any of the bonds of the spoudant Railgage made by the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad? A.—No.
Q.—Bither of the first or second issue? A.—No. sir.
Q.—Did you hear of Mr. Sharp becoming a subscriber
to the stock of the Broadway surface Railroad? A.—I
never heard a word about it.
Q.—You did not know that he was to be a dwoctor
to the road? A.—I did not know that he was to be director anyil he was made a director.
Q.—Do you know Mr. R. chmond? (President of the
Broadway Surface Railroad). A.—By sight only.
Q.—Was there no communication between you and the
officers of the Twenty-third street road before disposing
of your stock, thereby disqualitying yourself as a director! A.—No. sir.—there a unlines way of proceeding? t.—I think not, sir.

Q.—Yon knew, of course, that the starting of the front was Surface Railroad would make a great feeder to the Twenty-third street road? A.—I never knew any-

ting about it.

Q — Was not there a rumor that the arrangement that as to be made between the two roads based upon the speciation and idea that it was to be an advantage to the Twenty-hird street road? A.—It was spoken of in a meral way as being advantageous to the illecker restreet. The Twenty-hird street road has been the see of the lilecker street of the discover street road for some years. Mr. Vance unearthed a great many facts connected with the two roads. He was asked if he knew, when he sat as a Commissioner, whose shoulder was under the wheel. Mr. Vance thought deeply before answering this question, and then said that he did not know anything

about it. Q=1t was mentioned in the newspapers that Mr. Sharp, Mr. Foshay, and their coadjutors were largely interested in having the franchise granted to the Broadway Surface Railroot Company A.—I suppose it was Q -Did you sell your stock in the Twenty third stree oad because you thought it was going to increase it also ! A - I gave no thought to that.

value? A.-I gave no thought to that.

After a little consideration Mr. Vance explained further by saying that he did not reflect upon the probability of the stock going up or going down, but admitted that he might have speculated upon it.

"If, however," Mr. Vance went on—"if I did make up my mind to sell a certain piece of property at a certain price I will sell it at that price under all circumstances."

Lawson N. Fuller turned around to the reporter at this juncture and said in a disgusted tone:

"My G—d, I never heard such testimony in my life."

Mr. Vance declared he could not tell even by his books the dates and amounts of the checks he received as Commissioner; he could not remember whether he gave vouchers for the checks, and said that when he receives a check he always deposits it without making any note from whom it came or whether it is a loan or in payment of a bill. Mr. Conkling asked him if he conducted his business in this way for any great length of time, and he replied that this had been his custom for many years. Mr. Vance admitted he didn't know anything about bookkeeping, and could not even tell whether books wors well kept, or not. He promised to bring his pass book of the bank around, and let Mr. Conkling see it.

Q.—Len't it true that you had heard that objections and criticisms had been made about your being refereded as one of the Commissioners because of your being interested in street railroads? A.—After the appointment had been made and accepted, such objections were made, and I replied to them in the form of an affitism.

The commissioner beauty our being refered as meters and a mit the such parts again. tona: "My G--d, I never heard such testimony in

Q. (severely)—It it would not incommode you, will you please make it convenient to answer my question?

A. (deeperately)—Well. I think it was no Tuceday? A. (deeperately)—Well. I think it was not the solid Broadway full road company in its fight against the Broadway full road company. The mortgage was made by Gill A Barta, brick dealers, and was for \$12,000 or \$15,000. Judge Pinckney draw the mortgage on the build-him (Tufts) in it for \$1,650.

Q.—Was thefore or after you received your subman to appear before this committee that you saw Mr. Budy at the Murray Hill Bank? A.—It was aftern and.

Q.—Do you know William Maguire? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Who signed the conveyance of the lata? A.—I don't know. The committee then adjourned to meet again

Inspecting the Canal and Warmly Welcomed

PANAMA, Feb. 24 .- The event of the last few days has been the arrival and reception in Panama of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps. Time was not wasted. The inspection of the work at different sections was commenced at once, and great activity was displayed. M. do Lossepa arrived here by special train, and was mot at the station by several deputations and officials. He then proceeded to the Bishop's palace, where he is residing during his stay here. From the rajiway station to the Cathedral plaza there was a grand display of flags, triumbhal arches, and various decorations.

The procession was most successful. There were innumerable private carriages occupied by persons of distinction, but the grand attraction was the allegarical cars representing Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, Industry, Agriculture, and Commerce. The chief arch was at the principal plaza in front of the Bishop's palace, and under that M. de Lessers was conducted, At the entrance a young lady crowned him with a wreath and several addresses were presented to him.

Since his arrival he has been hard at work, the hear incommendation in the second content of the second conte where he is residing during his stay here. presented to him.
Since his arrival he has been hard at work.
He has given out twenty-seven contracts, all the work under which the contractors are to do themselves, the canal officials simply exercising supervision over them.

AN EDITOR'S REVENUE.

He Mortally Wounds his Enemy and Two Innocent Bystanders. KINGSTON, Tex., March 6 .- At about noon

yesterday W. B. Howard, editor of the Chronole, shot City Marshal A. R. Russell. Howard fired both barrels of a shotgun, and stray shots struck a spectator named Overholt and a boy named Kirkpatrick. Howard immediately fled on horsback, and was pursued haif an hour on horsback, and was pursued half an hour later by the Sheriff. Russell, Overholt, and Kirkpatrick are all fataily wounded.

Howard was an eccentric young editor. He bitterly assailed the saloon keepers in his paper. He also charged Marshal Russell and other officers with being gamblers and otherwise assailed Russell's character. Owing to this Russell and a couple of saloon keepers visited Howard's office a few days ago and chastised him. Smarting under the assault, Howard threatened to attack Russell on sight, and several times both men came near drawing weapons. and several times both men came hear training weapons.

Testerdar, when Russell was returning from the Post Office, Howard suddenly emerged from his office and fired both barrels of his gun at Russell's back. Many citizens defend flowards action, saying that he was high strung and was driven to desperation by the saloon keepers and their friends.

The Rev. C. E. Rider a Converted Jew. The Rev. C. F., Rider, who died at the City Rospital, Jersey City, on Wednesday evening, was a converted Jew. He was at one time a Presbyterino converted Jew. He was at one time a Freelyterino minister in Chicago. He has a wife and family in Williamport, Pa. He left them on account of family troubles and for some time lately be acted as subscription and advertising agent for the Jascoinn Analysis. He had been quite tick for two or times weeks, but he refused to go to a hospital. He was taken ill in Jersey City on the day he died, and the Masons, to which order he belonged, sent him to the heapital. His body was forwarded to Williamsport yesterday.

A Small-pox Pattent from the Elder. Six-months-old Otto Kussein, who arrived with his parents in the steamer Elder from Bramen last Sunday, showed small pox symptoms at 404 East Elev-enti street yesterday, and was taken to the Riveraids Hospital.

You Need Very Little Money. Wonderful offer to working people. Silks, satins, dress and mourning goods, wraps, suits, shawis, shees, men's, youthe, and hope' clothing and overcoate on liberal credit at T. K.'lly's, 10s and 10s west 17th st. 2d door wast of Su ar. just 100 feet from 6th ar. up stairs, -1ds. SOCIAL LIFE IN WASHINGTON

THE BEASON NOW CLOSING A LONG BUT NOT A BRILLIANT ONE

Sever So Large a New York Secial Element In Official Circles Before—The Criticisms Over,Mrs. Potter's Rending of "'Octler Jos"—Even Army Officer and Ladies who West Low-cut Dresses Unable to Ride their Blushes—Miss Cleveland's Last Sat-mrday Reception—The President at the Charity Ball-Coming Sectal Evente. WASHINGTON, March 6 .- The season of

1886 will not go out in a blaze of social brilliancy. There is no sign of the mad whirl, often talked about and sometimes realized, in the ast week, when the days are too few and the hours too short, for all the rushing round of festivities. The season has been long, but in a certain sense a negative one. People have not gotten up to enthusiastic enjoyment, but have pulled through, seemingly, with the one motive of reaching the end where they could stop trying to be gay. "I can't tell just what it is, but I feel the difference between this and former seasons. There has been too much effort and too little spontaneity all through," when the social phases of the waning season were discussed at a ten.

There has never been such a large New York social element in official circles before. New

York women are showing a decided fondness for Washington, where there are few social cliques. They find it easy to enter the one big circle made up almost exclusively of official familes. They have looked on Washington as something of a country village, as compared with the social magnitude of the great metropolis, where millionaires open and sees the power of money in official society, and but, after all, there is no city in the Union ed for their worth as in Washington. But official society objects to being patronized by the New York element. It is plain to be seen that it does not set well. A generous welcome has been given to the metropolitan migration, and a proper admiration has been bestowed on the fine dresses and astonishing lewels displayed by New York and astonishing jewels displayed by New York women, but the patronizing condescension of the latter has been met with a determined dignity and cold severity, which establishes the decree that Washington refuses fluily and absolutely to be patronized by New York. This, perhaps, more than anything clae, helped to incite and keep going the hue and cry of criticism on Mrs. James Browne Potter's roading at Secretary Whitney's house. The roading was for sweet charity," but there was precious little charity in the bitter remarks showered on the reader. Mrs. Potter has read "Ostler Joe" to New York people, and doubtless, if it occurred to her at all, she thought that Washington could stand as much as New York. Nobody pretends that Mrs. Potter was especially happy in the selection of her piece, but everybody of sense can see how immees, about a dufficial to the selection of her piece, but everybody of sense can see how immees, and and inconsistent are the Washington binshes. The army officer who confessed to bushing at the reading is soldom seen in any other color. His friends have always called it wine before naughty Mrs. Potter really made an army officer blush.

A devout churchwoman, evidently influenced by the near approach of Lent, sold, after hearing the poem: "If Jou's will had repented, it wouldn't have been so very improper, you know; but there wasn't a word to show that the dreadful creature repented even at the last moment." George Sims, the inventor of "Ostler Joe," has now a fine opportunity to make his immoral poem proper reading by adding the repentance of Joe's wife.

All that saved the moral sensibilities of one man in the audience was the line in which "Ostler Joe" feeds the horses clover instead of hay and oats. This realistic picture overshalowed the sentiment of the noom completely in the listener's mind. "Didn't the fellow know any better than to feed his horses clover?" women, but the patronizing condescension of the latter has been met with a determined dig-

been held on to the form by the narrowest band and merest semblance of support over the shoulders, and without the remotest suggestion of a sleave. Women thus attired have stood the gazeot hundreds of eves attired have stood the gazeot hundreds of eves attired have stood the gazeot hundreds of eves at parties without blushing at their own immedest exposure. Men have also maintained a complacent demeaner at such exhibitions. Even husbands and fathers have apparently acquiesced in this fashion, which has but half clad their wives and daughters in public places, and yet it was left for Mrs. Potter, naughts Mrs. Potter, to shock Washington men and women, and to bring down Washington binshes. Mrs. Whitney will go South next week for a fornight's stay. She needs the rest, and can fornight's stay. She retary and Mrs. Whitney. They have been handsome parties, to which everybody who was invited went, and not a few uninvited also attended. Ferhaps this was inevitable where the list of invitations was so large and made up generally from cards of cellers at the regular Wednesday receptions. The wonder is that there were not more of the unknown type among the guests. It is a house where people enjoy themsolves. There is room enough, even with great numbers, and while official society can endure the biggest kind of crushes, it defined in pace also. But the charm of the Whitney House, as it is now called, is in the atmosphere, so free from restrict and formality. Mrs. Whitney, as a hostess, is accomplished in tact, case, and brightenss, and herself makes the atmosphere of her home attractive to guests, and sastres their enjoyment. She is popular with young people, who have pretty much their own way at her parties. As a final pleasure, she gave them a dancing party on Thursday evening. It was hardly a "samal and early," but rather a large and lats early. Thursday night was stretched into Friday

dancing party on Indianay evening. It was hardly a "small and net party." Thursday night was stretched into Friday morning when the ballclosed at 3 o'clock.

The charity ball on Monday evening, though not drawing the crowds seen on some former years, was a social success. The national profit, and the management was efficient. General dancing began at 10 o'clock, and at 11 the President came in. The music for the lancers had filled the floor, it suidenly changed to "liall to the Chief." and the danors as suidenly stopped, standing quictly in their pinces, while the President, with Mrs. Ricketts on his arm, ied in the one tour of the baircom. Miss Cleveland and her guests, Mrs. Kinney and Miss Van Vechten, followed, the three excerted by gentlemen of the Reception Committee, Mrs. Porter Heap, Mrs. Maguire, Mrs. Bradiey, and Mrs. Leiter, who, with Mrs. Bridiey, and Mrs. Leiter, who, with Mrs. Bridiey, and Mrs. Leiter, who, with Mrs. Bradiey, and Mrs. Leiter, who, with the same zest below. After the five minutes' interruption the dancing was resumed, and with the same zest as before, quite unconscious of any restraint in the Presidential presence. The President was spared the ordeal of handshaking, and the good taste of the general commany was very marked. Secretary and Mrs. Whitney and the wife of the Presidential presence. The Fresident was spared the ordeal of handshaking, and the good taste of the general commany was very marked. Secretary and Mrs. Whitney and the social processes showed the effects of previous service. The Wife of Senator Manderson were an effective black dress of satin and gold beaded lace. Senator Sabin's wife were white brocade. Miss Eigericks Senety wife wore black veived and pear browners and mrs. Mordies of the proties and the server of the hall,

there are to be three receptions, for which cards are out from the Secretary of War and Mrs. Endicott, Senator and Mrs. Sherman, and Representative and Mrs. Wheeler of Alabama, who occupy the large house on Highland place, where the Chinese Legation was last year. The house has a picture gallery opening into a long drawing room, ample for dancing. Mr. Wheeler was the Confederate cavalry General who succeeded Gen. Stuart in command of that somewhat noted corps.

On Tuesday ewaning the President will give the last of the three official receptions, which is in honor of Congress, and to which Senators and Representatives were on Thursday invited by card. This seems to have settled effectually the voxed question of invitations through the newspapers by the more courteous and proper mathed of cards.

The President's handshaking with the rubble goes steadily on, at 1:30 P.M. Monday. Wedneaday, and Friday. Lesterday the member of visitors in the East Loom was. The one novel leading with the state of the state of the constant of the state of the state

WHAT IS GOING ON IN NEWPORT. New Yorkers Hiring Cottages-Social Events -An Engagement.

NEWPORT, March 6 .- An unusually large number of New Yorkers have taken advantage of the good weather of the past two or three days to visit Newport and make their arrangements for cottages for the coming season Good prices are being obtained for cottages but the owners are not by any means exorbitant in their demands.

Judge John Davis of Washington, son-in-law of the late Secretary of State Frelinghuysen. has bired the Griswold cottage, on Channing avenue, for the coming season.

Mr. and Mrs. Meredith Howland of New York

will occupy the Torrance cottage, on Bellevue avenue.

Mr. William Post and Mr. William Oothout of New York are negotiating for summer residences. If Mr. C. C. Baidwin does not return to his former home on Bellovue avenue, Mr. Post will, in all probability, occupy it, white the indications are that Mr. Oothout will take the Burns cottage, which J. R. Keene's family occupied for several seasons.

Mr. C. F. Livermore of New York has hired a cottage for the approaching season.

The Jay cottage on Buena Vista street will be occupied this season by Mrs. George Griswold Gray of New York. Mr. Augustus Jay is now Secretary of Legation in Paris.

Mr. Horace A. Helyar of the British Legation at Washington has rented the Garretson cottage on Channing avenue for next summer, and Mrs. George Osgood of New York has rented the H. A. Tailer cottage on Believue avenue. dences. If Mr. C. C. Baldwin does not return rented the H. A. Tales avenue.
Gov. and Mrs. Wetmore held a very delightful reception on Wednesday. It was attended by some 800 indies and gentlemen.
Miss Freimaluysen, daughter of the late Secretary of State, has been enjoying the hospitality of Mrs. Henry Ledyard, whose daughter, Mrs. Newbold, gave an elegant luncheen in her honor. or, ars. Nowbold, gave an elegant thrences in our honor.

Mr. and Mrs. Josiah M. Fiske, Mr. George T. Finch, Mr. Henry Brightman, Mr. Gordon King, Mrs. V. F. Randonin, Or. and Mrs. John Hidlen, Mr. James M. Drake, Misa Pomeroy, Mr. C. F. Livermore, Mr. L. P. Clarke, Misa Baker, Mr. G. F. Handing, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Newbold, all of New York, bave been in town during the past few lays. days.

The engagement of Mr. Albert T. Cowle of the United States Navy to Miss Florence N. Bryer of this city is announced.

BROOKLYN RAILEOAD MEN HAPPY. Mtablemen's Pay on Mr. Richardson's and Mr. Hazzard's Roads Increased.

Mr. Richardson's Brooklyn roads were all running smoothly resterday, the drivers and conductors looking happier for their victory over him. It is said, however, that places have been found for the mun who offered their services to the company during the strike. The stablemen were notified yesterday that their pay would in future be \$10.50 a week, which is an increase of \$1.50. The new time tables have not yet been arranged, but Secretary Richardaon, the President's son, said this would be done as soon as possible, and that meanwhile the men would be raid proportionately for daily work exceeding twelve hours. He shid the company could disafford to par the increase and it certainly could do no more. He denied that his father had taken or contemplated any proceedings to have the Executive Committeeman of the Empire Protective Association arrested for conspiracy. That association is not quite sure that it will not have another and perhaps a more severe wrestle with Mr. Richardson, whom it evidently districts. Committeeman Caville said yesterday.

"Mr. Richardson must keep faith with his men, and stop the bullying and abuse of the overseers he has placed over them. If he does this all will be well, but if not he will flatithat we will them more heavily upon him than we have done in this care. We met him this time in a spirit of concession, which by nome has been considered for mid. If he goes to work now and discharges unless men and puts others in their places, we will neet him in a spirit of aggression. If chardson is a man who will have to be closely watched.

The association now has a good feeling toward Fresident Hazzard of the City Rairond Company, and the Executive Committee because the discussion had a mother concession by thing the week of all the stablemen at \$12.25 a week, an advance of \$2. son, the President's son, said this would be

Inber Troubles In Connecticut.

New Haven, March 6 .- Labor difficulties in this region are tessening in number by arbitration. The boy cott of the Marning News by the knights of Labur here to the Maching Acts by the alignate of Labor, his not been discontinued, as reported. Eighteen ciper makers are still out of the facetwise factors; here a Lane's carriage emilies are still out; the takers are taking over a proposed increase, the bodymakers at Henry Hocker's carriage shops his refused at the procest to crease, accepted to any per cent, and returned to work and about a drocen smiths have gone out of Armstrong's carriage manufactory.

Blacksmiths on Strike.

Beautso, March 6 .- All the blacksmith fires in the Philadelphia and Rending Railroad car along were extinguished today, and the blackeniths and their beliers, seventy in all, took their dinner kettle-

DISCORD IN THE PARTY

DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS DEMORAL IZED BY INTERNAL DISPUTES.

Disagreements with the President and Lack of Harmany on the Tariff and Silver Quee-tions Leading to Serious Misgivings. WASHINGTON, March 6 .- The tendency of

Congress toward extravagance in appropriations and the apparent favor with which jobs like the arrears of pensions and Biair Educational bill are regarded in that body are caus-ing leading Democrats to have serious misgivings as to the outcome of this year's elections The Star anys that the Democrats in the House are not at all easy about the election to be held next fall, which will decide the complexion of the next House. The party is very much demoralized on account of the disagreement with the Executive and the internal disputes upon the tariff and silver questions. The leading members in the House look upon the situation as very threatening. One member spoke with a great deal of warmth to a Star reporter. He said:

"I don't know what's to come of it. He almost beyond endurance by the Civil Service law. Why did he force his silver theory upon us? He knew, or could have known if he had cared to confer with his party, that we were pleaged to sliver and had made our campaign

us? He knew, or could have known if he had cared to confer with his party, that we were biedged to sliver and had made our campaigs on that line.

This feeling is echoed throughout the party as far as it is represented in Congress. Members say they try to counternet what they consider the ovil effect of the President's slives declaration by making speeches and otherwise declaration by making speeches and otherwise declaring their loyalty to the dollar of the duddies, but they are met at once by a gold speech from some member of their own party and by a reiteration by the Secretary of the Administration's championship of gold. Some look upon the Secate's fight upon the President and the partisan fight that has opened up with such warmth in the House as the salvation of the party, if it is to have any. They have to fight the enemy to keep from fighting among themselves, and they feel that they have recovered some ground in the fight they have recovered some ground in the sight they have recovered some ground in the sight they have recovered some ground in the fight they have recovered some ground in the sight they have recovered some ground in the fight they have recovered some ground in the sight they have recovered some ground in the fight they have recovered some ground in the fight they have recovered some ground in the second of the Senate with relation to removals, and while this attracts their attention they can keep from quarreling over other matters. A Southern member said to the Sar reporter that he considered that the liepublicans had done the party a groat service by making the Democratis feel it their duty to defend the President against their attacks.

It is considered now to be quite likely that the sliver question will waste itself away in speeches, and will never come to a vote in the House who slill look forward to some chance that they imagine would benefit the party and forcas are aliently at work now which will open after Mr. Euton's successor is appointed.

There are many in the House who st

L. CAHN & CO. FOUND GUILTY.

Suspended From the Stock Exchange for a Year for Cutting Commissions The trial of the members of the Stock Ex-

change firm of Leopold Cahn & Co. before the Governors of the Exchange was concluded last night. The firm has been suspected of violat-ing the commission laws of the Exchange in its relations with stock houses in Philadelphia. Boston, Montreal, Portland, Mc., and other

Boston, Montreal, Portland, Mc., and other points where it has correspondents. The charge upon which its members were tried were preferred by C. F. Frothingham & Co., who alleged that the firm violated the commission laws in transactions with Biddle & Co. of Puriadelphia.

The trial began on Thursday afternoon, and was continued through three consecutive daily sessions of the Governing Committee. The firm was found guilty, and by a vote of 19 to 10 all the members of the firm were suspended from their privileges in the Stock Exchange for one year.

The penalty in the last case of the sert was indefinite suspension. The members of the firm are Leopoid Cohn. Charles Neukirch, and J. S. Hache. All of them are members of the Stock Exchange, and, upon becoming members, pledged their honor to abide by its laws.

AFIER A. T. SIEWART'S MONEY.

Another of the Population of Vermont Takes

The complaint in a suit of Alexander Stewert, a Vermont lunatic, by his guardian, Benis min F. Weldon, against Henry Hilton, executor of the estate of Alexander T. Stewart, was filed in the United States Court Clerk's office yester-lay. It is a renewal of an old suit. The plaintiff says that he and Jane Bailey are cobinning says that he and Jano Bailey are co-heirs of A. T. Stewart, and that he bogan a suit in the State Court for a share of his wealth. He says that agents of Mr. Hilton get hold of him at the Metropolitan Hotel and induced him by promises of wealth to abandon the suit. He son, Matthew Stewart, subsequently brought a new suit for him for \$200,000 for the non-fulliment of the premises made, but was "cajoled" into discontinuing it. The plaintiff taks for \$200,000 damages, and prays that Mr. linton be directed to maker the question: "Did not A. T. Stewart die intestato?" A. T. Stewart's will was filed a few days after his death.

Mme. Greville Entertains the Erthetle So. Mme. Henri Greville, the novelist, enter-tained the Esthetic Society in Lafayette Methodist Episcopal Church in Pacific avenue, Jersey City Heights.

resterday. Owing to the long and dangerous lillaces of the President, Mrs. Ermionic A. Smith, this was the first meeting of the society this year. Mrs Smith, in a cos-tume which admirably suited her, presided. Mms. Grewile was in Philadelphia at the time Mrs. Smith stepped on the platform and bowed with a pleasant smile to her fronds, who filled the large church. Fortishing out of thy of the persons present were beautifully desired which and the fitter was always a man, and a good Mrs. Smith had prepared an excellent programmete enterials the society until Mms. Grevine about a reverse yang the fitter of a captivating way Birs, builth had prepared on the rather in a captivating way Birs, bunth, who wrote the peem, "Trad Mothers," recited it effectively; A. P. Hurburs, gave the grave from 'i lambel, "Arthur Voorbess of Jerrey, 'thy played on the pisson, and enterprise coming was and songs followed until Mms. Grevine coming was entimined. For an hour in charmans English Mine, Givelie enter tailed the cultime with word ofetures of life in Russis, where she lived fourier years. tille was in Philadelphia at the time Mrs. Smith stepped

Missed Their Chance to Kiss the Sride. Louis Reinish, a 19-year-old varnisher, escorted Lenn Miller, a protty girl of 1s, into Jefferson Market yesterday and asked little Judge Duffy to marry them. The little Judge said he was willing, and Assemthem. The little Judge said he was willing, and America Lyman John F. Bergen, ex Adderman Jacobas, Major Kaspy, Chief Clerk Knox McAfes, Cucoclian Morgan of the grass widows fund, and Stemographer Treary gathered ground the deak. The little Judge read the marrisag ceremony in an impressive time.

"Sirathe bride, as injunctuanary," ordered the Judge, and all the trainformande a step forward. The ground was alread of them, however, and after scaling the contract with a kirst led has wife out of court. The diamp pointed witnesses say they will stand closer next time.

Two St. Patrick's Day Parades in Brooklyn. Police Commissioner Carroll of Brooklyn has decided to grant the application of each of the two warring factions of the Auctent Order of Hibernians for warring factions of the Aucient Order of lithernians for a jet mit to parade on St. Patrick's Day. There will be two parades, and the same route has been laid out for each. It will be from the fourtain in Bedford avenue to Myrile averue, to the tity list!. Court street. Atlantic avenue, and Fourth avenue. To prevent any friction between the factions, one procession will have nearly govered in a route before the utility starts. The faction over which Hr. Patrick Haves presides will marks first. Navor Whitney and the Alderines, whireview each procession.

Policewomen and Society's Lost Penvis.

"Policewomen" was what Mrs. Lilio Dove-renz Blake talked about at hir Saturday aftermona lea-ture vesterday. She shat that to the thirty five police stations in this city there wasn't a single matron or a non-less outside the woman. When "the lost pearls of society." Mrs. Blake as called the woman who are nightly arcseted, were taken to the stations they were locked up in stoney cells by unfeeling more Mrs. Blake and that although women paid hair the takes that had no projection. They wouldn't have any until they were allowed to ge to the polls and vote.

President Webb's Sertous I Incis. President Alexander S. Webb of the College of New York has been suffering from pleurlay. He was so ill on Thursday that all the members of his family were sent for. On Friday there was a consultation of For Whysician State that the Webb was canter, and Dr. Walker, the family physician, test hopeful that he was on the way to receiver;